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13. (New) The immobilized enzyme according to one of claims 11 and 12, wherein said carrier comprising a porous inorganic material has a pore size of 10-80 nm.

14. (New) The immobilized enzyme according to one of claims 11 and 12, wherein said (S)-hydroxynitrile lyase is derived from a plant of *Euphorbiaceae*, *Poaceae* (*Gramineae*), or *Olacaceae*.

15. (New) The immobilized enzyme according to claim 13, wherein said (S)-hydroxynitrile lyase is derived from a plant of *Euphorbiaceae*, *Poaceae* (*Gramineae*), or *Olacaceae*.

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16. (New) A method for producing an immobilized enzyme, comprising immobilizing (S)-hydroxynitrile lyase in a carrier comprising a porous inorganic material.

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17. (New) The method for producing an immobilized enzyme according to claim 16, wherein said carrier comprising a porous inorganic material is selected from the sintered clay carrier, the silica carrier, the alumina carrier and the silica alumina carrier.

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18. (New) The method for producing an immobilized enzyme according to one of claims 16 and 17, wherein said carrier comprising a porous inorganic material has a pore size of 10-80 nm.

19. (New) The method for producing an immobilized enzyme according to one of claims 16 and 17, wherein said (S)-hydroxynitrile lyase is derived from a plant of *Euphorbiaceae*, *Poaceae* (*Gramineae*), or *Olacaceae*.

20. (New) The method for producing an immobilized enzyme according to claim 18, wherein said (S)-hydroxynitrile lyase is derived from a plant of *Euphorbiaceae*, *Poaceae* (*Gramineae*), or *Olacaceae*.

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21. (New) A method for producing optically active cyanohydrin, comprising bringing the immobilized enzyme according to one of claims 11 and 12 into contact with a carbonyl compound and a cyanogen compound in the presence of a slightly water-soluble or water-insoluble organic solvent.

22. (New) A method for producing optically active cyanohydrin, comprising bringing the immobilized enzyme according to claim 13 into contact with a carbonyl compound and a cyanogen compound in the presence of a slightly water-soluble or water-insoluble organic solvent.

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23. (New) A method for producing optically active cyanohydrin, comprising bringing the immobilized enzyme according to claim 14 into contact with a carbonyl compound and a cyanogen compound in the presence of a slightly water-soluble or water-insoluble organic solvent.

24. (New) A method for producing optically active cyanohydrin, comprising bringing the immobilized enzyme according to claim 15 into contact with a carbonyl compound and a cyanogen compound in the presence of a slightly water-soluble or water-insoluble organic solvent.

25. (New) The method for producing an optically active cyanohydrin according to claim 21, wherein said immobilized enzyme is collected to be reused from a reaction mixture after the completion of a reaction for producing an optically active cyanohydrin.

26. (New) The method for producing an optically active cyanohydrin according to claim 22, wherein said immobilized enzyme is collected to be reused from a reaction mixture after the completion of a reaction for producing an optically active cyanohydrin.

27. (New) The method for producing an optically active cyanohydrin according to claim 23, wherein said immobilized enzyme is collected to be reused

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